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ABSTRACT

Tables show first-year enrollment, total enrollment, and number of degrees awarded for each year, by sex. For medicine, data are also given on medical school applicants and acceptances. For dentistry, data on applicants are given. For veterinary medicine, data on acceptances are given. Results show that during the six years of the survey, the participation of women in first-professional degree programs has increased rapidly. Between 1969-70 and 1974-75 the percentage of women enrolled has risen: (1) in medicine, from 9.0 to 18.1 percent; (2) in dentistry, from 1.4 to 7.0 percent; (3) in veterinary medicine, from 8.8 to 20.4 percent; and (4) in law, from 7.0 to 20.0 percent. (MSE)

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Women's Participation in First-Professional Degree Programs in Medicine, Dentistry, Veterinary Medicine, and Law 1969-70 Through 1974-75

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HIGHLIGHTS

- During the last 6 years, the participation of women in first-professional degree programs has increased rapidly. Between 1969-70 and 1974-75 the percentage of women enrolled has risen:
  - in medicine from 9.0 to 18.1 percent;
  - in dentistry from 1.4 to 7.0 percent;
  - in veterinary medicine from 8.8 to 20.4 percent;
  - in law from 7.0 to 20.0 percent.

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Women's Participation in First-Professional Degree Programs in Medicine, Dentistry, Veterinary Medicine, and Law 1969-70 through 1974-75

by
Mary Diederich Ott
Higher Education Surveys Branch

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FOREWORD

This publication is one of a number of analytic reports prepared by the National Center for Education Statistics with data from the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS). It is hoped that the study will be useful in providing data related to trends in the professional education of men and women and in demonstrating the importance of information on numbers of students applying and admitted to professional schools each year.

The report combines data from two annual HEGIS surveys — *Students Enrolled for Advanced Degrees*, and *Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred* — with data supplied by six professional associations: the American Medical Association, the Association of American Medical Colleges, the American Dental Association, the American Veterinary Medical Association, the Association of American Law Schools, and the American Bar Association. We would like to express our appreciation to these professional associations for providing data pertaining to the first-professional degree programs in their areas.

Edith M. Huddleston, Acting Chief
Higher Education Surveys Branch

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Division of Survey Planning and Analysis

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I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, attention has been focused on the issues of equal access to education for men and women (i.e., that equally qualified applicants of both sexes have equal probabilities of being accepted) and of low rates of participation of women in the professions. These two issues are closely related. Limited access to the required educational programs would effectively keep women's participation in the professions at a low level. However, since very few data are available by sex on the qualifications of applicants to professional schools, the data in this report are relevant only to the issue of participation and should not be used as the basis for conclusions regarding equal access.

Four fields have been selected for inclusion: medicine (M.D.), dentistry (D.M.D. and D.D.S.), veterinary medicine (D.V.M.), and law (J.D. and LL.B.). Data are reported for the survey years 1969-70 through 1974-75. (Each survey year extends from July 1 of one calendar year through June 30 of the next.) The primary sources of data were publications of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and of the professional associations in each of the fields. For each field, the data analyzed include: first-year enrollment, total enrollment, and number of degrees awarded. Counts by sex of applicants and of persons accepted are presented for those fields for which data were available from the respective professional associations.

The first table in each chapter (tables 1, 3, 5, and 6) presents, by sex, first-year enrollment, total enrollment, and number of degrees awarded for each year from 1969-70 through 1974-75. Enrollments are given for the fall term of those years. Degrees awarded are shown for each of the survey years. Because most medical and veterinary programs are 4 years long, students who first enrolled in a given survey year were members of the class which graduated 3 survey years later. Dental school programs are generally of 3 or 4 years' duration; therefore students graduated 2 or 3 years later. In law, where most programs last 3 years, students graduated 2 survey years after they first enrolled.

For medicine, the field for which the most complete information is available, data are also given on number of applicants and acceptances. For dentistry, data on applicants are given. For veterinary medicine, data on acceptances are given. For these fields, data reported for applicants and/or acceptances refer to persons applying or admitted to the classes which entered during the year indicated in each respective row of each table. Thus, the number of applicants and/or of acceptances in each row of the tables refers to the class whose first-year enrollment data are given in that same row. For law, no information was available regarding the sex distribution of applicants or acceptances.

II. FIRST-PROFESSIONAL DEGREE PROGRAMS IN MEDICINE

Very complete data are available for first-professional degree programs in medicine. In table 1, opposite, the data on number of applicants and number of persons accepted, obtained from the Association of American Medical Colleges, refer to the total number of individuals who applied and the number of persons who were accepted. These data report each individual only once (thereby avoiding duplication due to multiple applications or acceptances by any one individual). First-year enrollment data from NCES include students who were repeating the first year or reentering medical school as well as new students. Thus, first-year enrollment for a given year may exceed the number of persons accepted for that year's class.

As shown in table 1, there has been a substantial increase in the number and in the percentage representation of women in every category (i.e., number of applicants, number accepted, first-year enrollment, total enrollment, and number of degrees awarded) since 1969-70. Women were 9.4 percent of the applicants for the first-year class which enrolled in 1969-70 and 20.4 percent of the applicants for the class which enrolled in 1974-75. The number of women applicants has increased by a factor of about 4 during this period. Similarly, the percentages of women among accepted applicants rose from 9.6 percent for the 1969-70 entering class to 22.5 percent for the 1974-75 entering class. These changes are reflected in increased levels of first-year enrollment. Women were 9.1 percent of the first-year class which enrolled in 1969-70 and 22.4 percent of the first-year class in 1974-75.

Percentages of women in the total enrollment increased from 9.0 percent in 1969-70 to 18.1 percent in 1974-75. Finally, women constituted 8.5 percent of all medical degree recipients in 1969-70 and 13.2 percent of medical degree recipients in 1974-75.

Table 2, on page 4, presents the results of calculations based on the first three categories in table 1. These calculations yield the following findings:

1. *Number accepted versus number of applicants* – A larger proportion of women applicants than of men applicants were accepted for each entering class from the 1969-70 entering class through the 1974-75 entering class.[1]
2. *First-year enrollment versus number accepted* – In each year, the ratio of first-year enrollment to number of students accepted for the respective entering class was smaller for women than for men. Thus, women were not enrolling as first-year medical students in the same proportions as they were accepted. One reason for this fact may be that different proportions of men and women were *reentering* as first-year students. (In the third and fourth columns of table 2, ratios greater than 1 reflect the fact that the first-year enrollment figures include some reentering students. Ratios less than 1 indicate that some students who were accepted did not enroll in the first-year class.)

Comparable data on enrollment and degrees awarded were obtained from the Association of American Medical Colleges and the American Medical Association. These data, which are presented in appendix A, are in general agreement with the NCES data regarding the percentage of women enrolled and the percentage of women degree recipients.

[1] Women accepted for the class which entered in 1973-74 had slightly higher mean college grade-point averages than did the men who were accepted. The differences, however, were not statistically significant. See W.F. Dubé and Davis G. Johnson, "Study of Medical School Applicants, 1973-74" *Journal of Medical Education*, 50 (November 1975), p. 1028.

Table 1.—Applicants, acceptances, first-year and total enrollments, and degrees awarded in medicine, by sex: Aggregate United States, 1969-70 through 1974-75

Year (July 1—June 30)	Number of applicants		Number accepted		First-year enrollment*		Total enrollment		Degrees awarded	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1969-70	22,176	2,289 (9.4)	9,536	1,011 (9.6)	9,442	940 (9.1)	34,078	3,383 (9.0)	7,661	713 (8.5)
1970-71	22,253	2,734 (10.9)	10,203	1,297 (11.3)	10,153	1,241 (10.9)	36,297	3,873 (9.6)	8,157	829 (9.2)
1971-72	25,435	3,737 (12.8)	10,650	1,685 (13.7)	11,245	1,701 (13.1)	39,235	4,730 (10.8)	8,486	845 (9.1)
1972-73	30,655	5,480 (15.2)	11,398	2,359 (17.1)	11,393	2,225 (16.3)	40,126	5,836 (12.7)	9,459	939 (9.0)
1973-74	33,304	7,202 (17.8)	11,488	2,847 (19.9)	12,184	2,855 (19.0)	41,810	7,701 (15.6)	10,167	1,280 (11.2)
1974-75	33,912	8,712 (20.4)	11,674	3,392 (22.5)	11,277	3,260 (22.4)	43,602	9,659 (18.1)	10,896	1,654 (13.2)

*First-year enrollment may exceed numbers accepted due to students repeating the first year or reentering after previously being enrolled. Ninety-seven percent or more of first-year enrollers were new students. See W. F. Dubé and Davis G. Johnson, "Study of U.S. Medical School Applicants, 1973-74," *Journal of Medical Education*, 50 (November, 1975), p. 1022.

NOTE.—Numbers in parentheses are the percentages of women in each category of the table for each year. For example, 9.4 percent of all applicants for the class which entered in 1969-70 were women. Percentages of women among applicants, numbers accepted, and first-year enrollment allow one to compare the percentages of women in the applicant pool, among those accepted, and among those enrolled for each class. Percentages of women in the total enrollment and among degree recipients allow one to determine the changes in the participation rates of women across the 6-year period. Comparisons of percentages of women in the first-year enrollment in a given survey year and among degree recipients 3 survey years later allow one to determine whether net rates of attrition differ for men and for women.

SOURCES: Excepting 1974-75, data on applicants and numbers accepted are from W. F. Dubé and Davis G. Johnson, "Study of U.S. Medical School Applicants, 1973-74," *Journal of Medical Education*, 50 (November, 1975), p. 1025. Data on applicants and numbers accepted for 1974-75 are from the Association of American Medical Colleges.

First-year and total enrollment data for 1969-70 through 1974-75 are from National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, *Students Enrolled for Advanced Degrees*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969 through 1974 editions.

Numbers of degrees awarded for 1969-70 through 1974-75 are from National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, *Earned Degrees Conferred*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969-70 through 1974-75 editions.

Table 2.—Acceptance and enrollment rates in medical school, by sex: Aggregate United States, 1969-70 through 1974-75

Year (July 1–June 30)	Proportion: number accepted/ number of applicants		Proportion: first-year enrollment/number accepted	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1969-70	0.430	0.442	0.990	0.930
1970-71	.459	.474	995	.957
1971-72	.419	.451	1.056	1.010
1972-73	.372	.431	1.000	.943
1973-74	.345	.395	1.061	1.003
1974-75	.344	.389	.966	.961

III. FIRST-PROFESSIONAL DEGREE PROGRAMS IN DENTISTRY

Table 3 presents, separately for men and women, the number of applicants to dental schools, first-year enrollment, total enrollment, and the number of degrees awarded in dentistry. Unfortunately, no data were available on the number of applicants of each sex who were accepted into dental school.

Although most programs leading to first-professional degrees in dentistry require 4 years of postbaccalaureate study, some require only 3 years. Thus, a proportion of the students who enroll in dental school during a given survey year graduate 2, rather than 3, survey years after the year in which they first enrolled. Since the relative rates of participation of men and of women in the 3- and 4-year programs have not been determined, it is not possible to compare attrition rates for men and women.

Table 3.—Applicants, first-year and total enrollments, and degrees awarded in dentistry, by sex: Aggregate United States, 1969-70 through 1974-75

Year (July 1–June 30)	Number of applicants		First-year enrollment		Total enrollment		Degrees awarded	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1969-70	10,205	120 (1.2)	4,285	69 (1.6)	15,909	227 (1.4)	3,712	36 (1.0)
1970-71	10,250	160 (1.5)	4,536	103 (2.2)	16,236	274 (1.7)	3,731	46 (1.2)
1971-72	10,710	302 (2.7)	4,943	160 (3.1)	17,078	355 (2.0)	3,848	46 (1.2)
1972-73	12,972	506 (3.8)	5,769	241 (4.0)	17,218	556 (3.1)	4,028	58 (1.4)
1973-74	14,093	727 (4.9)	5,700	423 (6.9)	18,323	892 (4.6)	4,390	88 (2.0)
1974-75	13,657	1,193 (8.0)	5,190	638 (10.9)	18,760	1,403 (7.0)	4,660	149 (3.1)

NOTE.—Numbers in parentheses are the percentages of women in each category of the table for each year. For example, 1.2 percent of all applicants for the class which enrolled in 1969-70 were women. Percentages of women among applicants and in first-year enrollment allow one to compare the percentages of women in the applicant pool with the percentages of women in each entering class. Percentages of women in the total enrollment and among degree recipients allow one to determine the changes in the participation rates of women in dental schools across the 6-year period.

SOURCES: Numbers of applicants for 1969-70 through 1974-75 are from the American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements, *Analysis of Applicants to Dental School and First Year Enrollment*, (Annual Report, Dental Education Supplement,) Chicago: The American Dental Association, 1969 through 1974 editions.

First-year and total enrollment data for 1969-70 through 1974-75 are from the National Center for Education Statistics, *Students Enrolled for Advanced Degrees*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969 through 1974 editions.

Data on numbers of degrees awarded are from the National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969-70 through 1974-75 editions.

As table 3 indicates, there has been an increase in the number and percentage of women in every category (i.e., number of applicants, first-year and total enrollments, and number of degrees awarded). The representation of women in dental schools was at a very low level in 1969-70 (about 1.2 percent of applicants, 1.6 percent of first-year enrollment, 1.4 percent of total enrollment, and 1.0 percent of degree recipients). However, in 1974-75, women were 8.0 percent of applicants, and 10.9 percent of the first-year enrollment. The annual rate of growth in first-year enrollment of women has been at least 50 percent since 1969-70. The percentages of women in total enrollment and among degree recipients have begun to reflect these increases. Women represented 7.0 percent of the total enrollment and 3.1 percent of the degree recipients in 1974-75.

Table 4 presents the ratios of first-year enrollment to number of applicants for both men and women. These ratios were larger each year for women than for men. Although the number of applicants of each sex who were accepted into dental school is not available, the data in table 4 suggest that for the classes entering in 1969-70 through 1974-75, the rate of acceptance for women has been higher than the rate of acceptance for men.

No data are available on the relative qualifications of men and women enrolling in dental school. However, if current acceptance rates for women continue, it can be assumed that increasing application rates by women will result in increasing participation rates.

Comparable data on enrollment and number of degrees awarded from the Council on Dental Education of the American Dental Association are presented in appendix B, and are in general agreement with the NCES data on the percentages of women enrolled and receiving degrees.

Table 4.—Ratios of first-year enrollment to number of applicants for dental school, by sex: Aggregate United States, 1969-70 through 1974-75

Year (July 1–June 30)	First-year enrollment/ number of applicants	
	Men	Women
1969-70	0.420	0.575
1970-71	.443	.644
1971-72	.462	.530
1972-73	.445	.476
1973-74	.405	.582
1974-75	.380	.535

IV. FIRST-PROFESSIONAL DEGREE PROGRAMS IN VETERINARY MEDICINE

Table 5 presents data on the acceptances, first-year enrollment, total enrollment, and number of degrees awarded, by sex, in programs in veterinary medicine. Unfortunately, since no data are available on the number of applicants by sex, it is not possible to determine whether women are accepted at the same rate as men.

As table 5 indicates, there was a small decrease in the percentage of women among those accepted and in first-year enrollment for the class which entered in

Table 5.—Acceptances, first-year and total enrollments, and degrees awarded in veterinary medicine, by sex: Aggregate United States, 1969-70 through 1974-75

Year (July 1–June 30)	Number accepted		First-year enrollment		Total enrollment		Degrees awarded	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1969-70	1,171	170 (12.7)	1,227	159 (11.5)	4,309	417 (8.8)	1,116	90 (7.5)
1970-71	1,258	172 (12.0)	1,281	158 (11.0)	4,272	444 (9.4)	1,154	98 (7.8)
1971-72	1,187	266 (18.3)	1,281	228 (15.1)	4,570	593 (11.5)	1,130	117 (9.4)
1972-73	1,238	342 (21.6)	1,433	327 (18.6)	4,694	745 (13.7)	1,166	133 (10.2)
1973-74	1,230	364 (22.8)	1,170	350 (23.0)	4,571	957 (17.3)	1,229	155 (11.2)
1974-75	1,262	407 (24.4)	1,339	453 (25.3)	4,765	1,220 (20.4)	1,190	225 (15.9)

NOTE.—Numbers in parentheses are the percentages of women in each category of the table for each year. For example, 12.7 percent of the acceptances for the class which entered in 1969-70 were women. Percentages of women among those accepted and in first-year enrollments allow one to compare the representation of women in the group of accepted students and in the entering classes. Percentages of women in the total enrollment and among degree recipients allow one to determine the changes in the representation of women in schools of veterinary medicine across the 6-year period. Comparisons of percentages of women in first-year enrollment in a given survey year and among degree recipients 3 survey years later allow one to determine whether net rates of attrition differ for men and for women.

SOURCES: The numbers of students accepted for 1969-70 through 1974-75 are from the American Veterinary Medical Association.

First-year and total enrollment data for 1969-70 through 1974-75 are from the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, *Students Enrolled for Advanced Degrees*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969 through 1974 editions.

The data on number of degrees awarded are from the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, *Earned Degrees Conferred*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969-70 through 1974-75 editions.

fall 1970. However, starting with the 1971-72 academic year, there have been substantial increases in the numerical and percentage representation of women in every category (number accepted, first-year and total enrollments, and degrees awarded).

Women constituted 12.7 percent of those accepted for the class which enrolled in fall 1969, and 11.5 percent of those who actually enrolled in that class. In contrast, women were 24.4 percent of those accepted and 25.3 percent of those who enrolled for the class which entered in fall 1974. Women constituted 8.8 percent of the total enrollment and 7.5 percent of the degree recipients during 1969-70. There have been steady increases in these percentages since that time. In 1974-75, women were 20.4 percent of total enrollment, and 15.9 percent of degree recipients.

Comparisons of the percentage representation of women among those accepted and among those enrolled as first-year students indicate that from 1969-70 through 1972-73 women comprised a smaller percentage of the first-year enrollment than of the acceptances. Evidently a larger proportion of women than of men who were accepted decided not to enroll in veterinary medical programs. This pattern was reversed in 1973-74.

Comparable data collected by the American Veterinary Medical Association and presented in appendix C are fairly consistent with NCES data on the percentage of women enrolled in first-professional degree programs in veterinary medicine.

V. FIRST-PROFESSIONAL DEGREE PROGRAMS IN LAW

Table 6 presents first-year and total enrollment data and the number of degrees awarded, by sex, in law programs. (The absence of data on acceptances by sex has precluded any analysis of the relative acceptance rates of men and women into law school.)

As table 6 indicates, a substantial increase has occurred in the number and percentage of women in every category (first-year and total enrollments and number of degrees awarded). Women were 7.5 percent of first-year enrollments in 1969-70 and 23.4

Table 6.—First-year and total enrollments and degrees awarded in law, by sex: Aggregate United States, 1969-70 through 1974-75

Year (July 1–June 30)	First-year enrollment		Total enrollment		Degrees awarded	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1969-70	28,137	2,296 (7.5)	62,537	4,719 (7.0)	14,308	852 (5.6)
1970-71	32,963	3,173 (8.8)	74,225	6,469 (8.0)	16,359	1,293 (7.3)
1971-72	35,350	4,653 (11.6)	85,341	9,075 (9.6)	20,472	1,545 (7.0)
1972-73	33,528	6,248 (15.7)	87,922	12,571 (12.5)	25,260	2,224 (8.1)
1973-74	33,161	8,186 (19.8)	86,911	16,730 (16.1)	26,244	3,408 (11.5)
1974-75	32,629	9,954 (23.4)	86,207	21,504 (20.0)	25,042	4,455 (15.1)

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses are the percentages of women in each category of the table for each year. For example, 7.5 percent of all first-year enrollees in 1969-70 were women. These percentages allow one to determine the changes in the participation rates of women in law school during the 6-year period. Comparisons of percentages of women in first-year enrollment in a given survey year and among degree recipients 2 survey years later allow one to determine whether net rates of attrition differ for men and for women.

SOURCES: First-year and total enrollment data for 1969-70 through 1974-75 are from the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, *Students Enrolled for Advanced Degrees*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969 through 1974 editions.

Data on numbers of degrees awarded are from the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, *Earned Degrees Conferred*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office 1969-70 through 1974-75 editions.

percent in 1974-75. The number of women in first-year classes was more than four times as large in 1974-75 as in 1969-70. The increase in the percentage of women to first-year law enrollments has paralleled that in medicine and in veterinary medicine. Women were 7.0 percent of total enrollments in law schools in 1969-70 and 20.0 percent of the first-professional degrees in law awarded in 1969-70 and 15.1 percent of the degrees awarded in 1974-75.

Comparable data which were obtained from the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, American Bar Association (ABA), are presented in appendix D. Since the ABA data refer only to schools approved by that association, the numbers are somewhat smaller than those obtained by NCES. Nevertheless, the two sets of data are in general agreement concerning the percentage of women in the various categories. Note also that the data on number of degrees awarded in appendix D include students who graduated during the summer following the academic year indicated, rather than the summer preceding the academic year (as in table 6).

Part-time study is more common in law than in the three fields considered earlier in this report. As shown in table 7, for both first-year enrollment and total enrollment from 1969-70 through 1974-75, there was no substantial difference between the percentages of men and women enrolled part-time. Thus, approximately equal proportions of men and of women law students complete a first-professional degree program in law within the standard 3-year period. Therefore, one may compare the percentage of women among first-year enrollments for a given survey year with the percentage of women among degree recipients 2 survey years later in order to determine whether net rates of attrition differ for men and women law students.

Table 7.—Percentage of law students enrolled part-time, by type of enrollment and sex: Aggregate United States, 1969-70 through 1974-75

Year (July 1–June 30)	First-year enrollment		Total enrollment	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1969-70	18.1	18.7	19.0	18.4
1970-71	17.0	18.8	16.9	17.7
1971-72	17.2	16.7	16.4	15.8
1972-73	15.4	15.0	14.7	13.9
1973-74	12.6	13.6	13.8	13.1
1974-75	11.6	13.2	12.9	12.4

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, *Students Enrolled for Advanced Degrees*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969 through 1974 editions.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

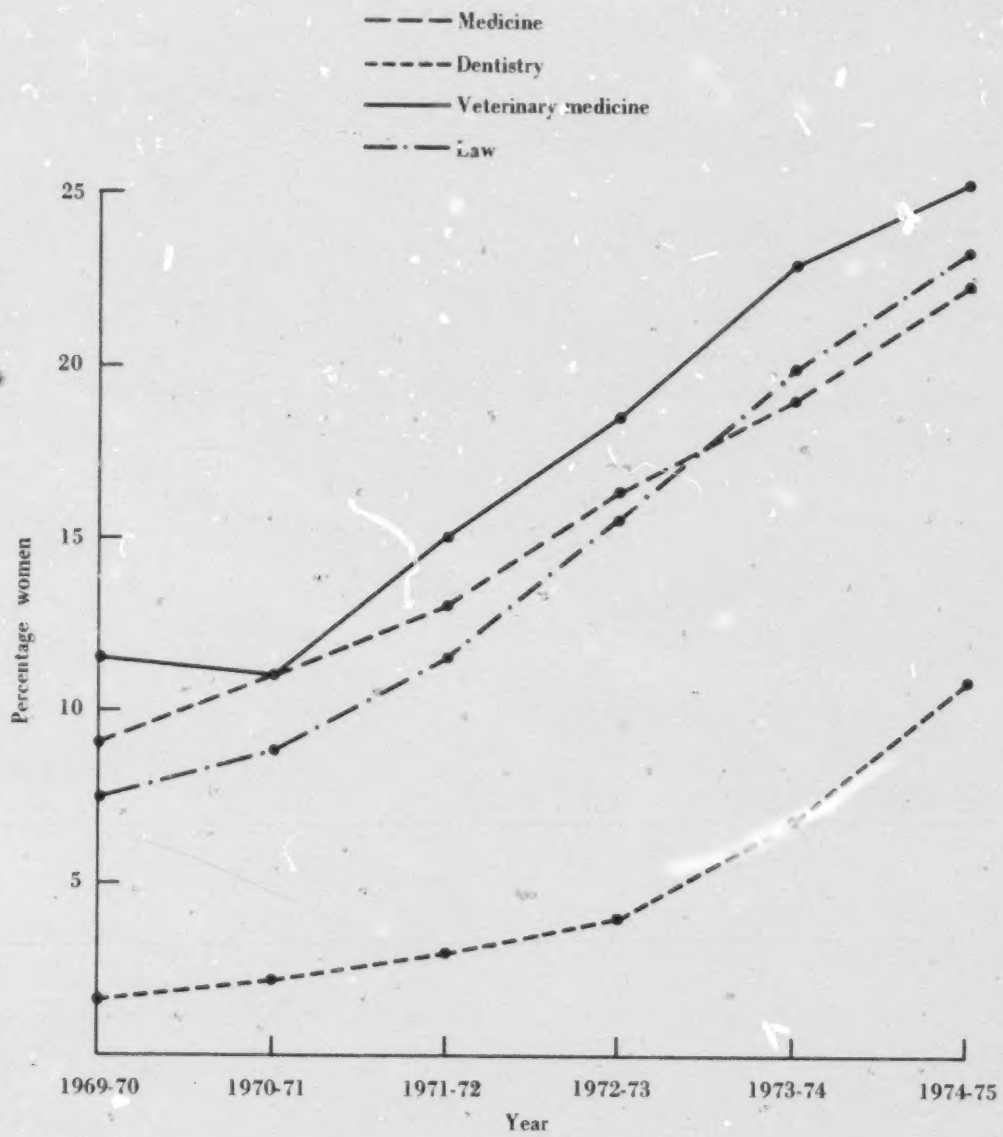
During the 6-year period from 1969-70 through 1974-75, women made great strides in obtaining admission to professional degree programs in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and law. As a result, the percentages of women in first-year and total enrollments and among degree recipients have risen substantially (see graph on page 12). Based on first-year enrollments in 1974-75, women should receive over 20 percent of the degrees awarded in medicine, veterinary medicine, and law, and about 10 percent of those in dentistry, in 1977-78. Furthermore, the participation of women in these professions will increase markedly over the next few years.

The question of equal access to education is somewhat more difficult to answer than is the question of participation. The data in this report shed some light on this issue, but do not present the entire picture. Though the data on numbers of applicants and first-year enrollments in medical and dental school appear to indicate that women are admitted at least in proportion to the numbers applying, equal rates of admission do not necessarily guarantee equal access. Equal access requires that equally qualified men and women applicants have equal probabilities of being accepted. To determine whether equal access prevails in these two fields, one would need to compare the qualifications of the men and women applicants. Data concerning medical school applicants[1] for 1973-74 appear to indicate that men and women applicants who were accepted by medical schools had similar qualifications. Unfortunately, data concerning the quality of men and women dental school applicants are not available, leaving the question of equal access to dental school unresolved. The same difficulty applies to veterinary and law school because no data are available on the numbers or percentages of women applicants, or on the quality of the applicants, in these fields.

NCES does not collect data on the numbers and qualifications of applicants to professional schools. Because of the importance of the issue of equal access to education, it would be very useful if the professional associations were to collect and publish such information for their respective fields.

[1] W.F. Dubé and Davis G. Johnson, "Study of U.S. Medical School Applicants, 1973-74" *Journal of Medical Education*, 50 (November, 1975), p. 1028.

Figure.—Percentages of women in first-year enrollments in first-professional degree programs: Aggregate United States, 1969-70 through 1974-75 (NCES data)



APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

Comparative Data From the Association of American Medical Colleges, the American Medical Association, and Others

Table A.—First-year and total enrollments and degrees awarded in medicine, by sex: Aggregate United States, 1969-70 through 1974-75.

Year (July 1–June 30)	First-year enrollment		Total enrollment		Degrees awarded	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1969-70	9,474	948 (9.1)	34,298	3,392 (9.0)	7,667	700 (8.4)
1970-71	10,092	1,256 (11.1)	36,360	3,878 (9.6)	8,147	827 (9.2)
1971-72	10,668	1,693 (13.7)	38,709	4,690 (10.8)	8,691	860 (9.0)
1972-73	11,377	2,300 (16.8)	41,284	6,082 (12.8)	9,467	924 (8.9)
1973-74	11,369	2,790 (19.7)	42,892	7,824 (15.4)	10,349	1,264 (10.9)
1974-75	11,488	3,275 (22.2)	43,893	9,661 (18.0)		

SOURCES: All data for 1974-75 are from the Association of American Medical Colleges.

First-year enrollment data for 1969-70 and 1970-71 are from W. F. Dubé, "Women Students in U.S. Medical Schools: Past and Present Trends," *Journal of Medical Education*, 48 (February, 1973), 188.

First-year enrollment data for 1971-72 through 1973-74 are from W. F. Dubé and Davis G. Johnson, "Medical School Applicants, 1973-74," *Journal of Medical Education*, 50 (November, 1975), p. 1026.

Total enrollment data for 1969-70 through 1973-74 and members of degrees awarded for 1969-70 through 1972-73 are from the Bureau of Health Resources Development, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields*, DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 75-22, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974, p. 15, quoting the *Journal of Medical Education* and the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Numbers of degrees awarded for 1973-74 are from Anne E. Crowley, ed., "Medical Education in the United States, 1973-74," *Journal of the American Medical Association Supplement*, 231 (January, 1975), p.p. 17-18.

APPENDIX B

Comparative Data From the American Dental Association

Table B.—First-year and total enrollments and degrees awarded in dentistry, by sex: Aggregate United States, 1969-70 through 1974-75.

Year (July 1–June 30)	First-year enrollment		Total enrollment		Degrees awarded	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1969-70	4,297	58* (1.3)*	15,834	174 (1.1)		
1970-71	4,471	94 (2.1)	16,322	231 (1.4)		
1971-72	4,598	147 (3.1)	16,971	334 (1.9)	3,921	40 (1.0)
1972-73	5,113	224 (4.2)	17,865	511 (2.8)	4,166	64 (1.5)
1973-74	5,054	391 (7.2)	18,533	836 (4.3)	4,423	92 (2.0)
1974-75	4,986	631 (11.2)	18,785	1,361 (6.8)		

*Estimated

SOURCES: Data are from the Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements, American Dental Association, *Annual Report on Dental Education*, Chicago: American Dental Association, 1969-70 through 1974-75 editions.

APPENDIX C

Comparative Data From the American Veterinary Medical Association

Table C.—First-year and total enrollment in veterinary medicine by sex: Aggregate United States, 1969-70 through 1974-75

Year (July 1–June 30)	First-year enrollment		Total enrollment	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1969-70	1,195	146 (10.9)	4,445	430 (8.8)
1970-71	1,286	144 (10.1)	4,539	'67 (9.3)
1971-72	1,231	222 (15.3)	4,557	592 (11.5)
1972-73	1,295	285 (18.0)	4,698	741 (13.6)
1973-74	1,230	364 (22.8)	4,709*	999* (17.5)*
1974-75	1,262	407 (24.4)	4,773*	1,227* (20.4)*

* Estimates for U.S. schools are based on American Veterinary Medical Association data for U.S. and Canadian schools.

SOURCES: Data for 1969-70 through 1972-73 are from Bureau of Health Resources Development, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields*, DHEW Publ. No. (HRA) 75-22, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974, p. 32, quoting unpublished data from the American Veterinary Medical Association and annual reports on student enrollment in the *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association*. Data for 1973-74 through 1974-75 are from the American Veterinary Medical Association.

APPENDIX D

Comparative Data From the American Bar Association
(For law schools approved by the American Bar Association only)

Table D.--First-year and total enrollment and degrees awarded in law, by sex: Aggregate United States, 1969-70 through 1974-75

Year (July 1–June 30)	First-year enrollment		Total enrollment		Degrees awarded*	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1969-70	27,025	2,103 (7.2)	59,931	4,485 (7.0)		
1970-71	30,747	3,542 (10.3)	71,336	6,682 (8.5)		
1971-72	31,845	4,326 (12.0)	82,658	8,567 (9.4)	20,779	1,563 (7.0)
1972-73	29,623	5,508 (15.7)	86,164	11,878 (12.1)	25,475	2,281 (8.2)
1973-74	29,554	7,464 (20.2)	85,375	16,301 (16.0)	25,880	3,447 (11.8)
1974-75	29,068	9,006 (23.7)	84,425	21,283 (20.1)		

*Data include students who graduated during the summer following the academic year indicated, rather than the summer preceding the academic year (as in table 6).

SOURCES: Data are from the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, American Bar Association, *A Review of Legal Education in the United States*, Chicago: The American Bar Association, 1969 through 1974 editions.

APPENDIX E

Reproduction of Survey Report Form

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

HIGHER EDUCATION GENERAL INFORMATION SURVEY

DEGREES AND OTHER FORMAL AWARDS CONFERRED

PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM

O.M.B. NO. 51-R0561
APPROVAL EXPIRES 6/30/74

1. INSTITUTION CODE NUMBER

2. DUE DATE

Items 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 MUST be completed by all institutions. If applicable, complete items 7 and 8. Submit a separate survey form for each of the campuses or branch campuses of the institution. If it is impossible to provide separate data for any branch campus, and the data for that branch must be included in the parent institution's report, indicate this in item 8 below.

3. NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION OR CAMPUS COVERED BY THIS REPORT *(Include city, State, and ZIP code)*

4. NAME AND TITLE OF RESPONDENT

5. TELEPHONE NUMBER OF RESPONDENT *(Area code, local number and extension)*

6. THE INSTITUTION COVERED BY THIS REPORT IS *(Check only one)*

(a) ☐ A SINGLE-CAMPUS INSTITUTION

(b) ☐ A MAIN CAMPUS *("Parent" institution)* WITH ONE OR MORE BRANCH CAMPUSES AND/OR OTHER CAMPUSES *(Specify in item 8 below)*

(c) ☐ A BRANCH CAMPUS OF A PARENT INSTITUTION *(Write the name of parent institution below)*

(d) ☐ ONE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVELY EQUAL CAMPUSES OF A MULTI-CAMPUS INSTITUTION

7. IF THE INSTITUTION COVERED BY THIS REPORT IS INCLUDED IN AN "INSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM", WRITE THE NAME OF THE SYSTEM BELOW.

8. PARENT INSTITUTIONS *(As checked in item 6b)* SHOULD LIST THE NAMES OF ALL THEIR BRANCH CAMPUSES BELOW. USE THE FIRST COLUMN TO SHOW WHETHER DATA FOR ANY OF THESE UNITS ARE INCLUDED WITH THE DATA FOR THE "PARENT" IN THIS REPORT.

ARE DATA FOR THIS UNIT INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT?	NAME OF BRANCH CAMPUS AND/OR OTHER CAMPUS	ADDRESS *(City, State, and ZIP code)*
☐ YES ☐ NO		
☐ YES ☐ NO		
☐ YES ☐ NO		

DEFINITIONS

MULTI-CAMPUS INSTITUTION. An organization bearing a resemblance to an institutional system, but unequivocally designated as a single institution with either of two organizational structures: *(1)* an institution having two or more campuses responsible to a central administration *(which central administration may or may not be located on one of the administratively equal campuses)* or *(2)* an institution having a main campus with one or more branch campuses attached to it.

MAIN CAMPUS. In those institutions comprised of a main campus and one or more branch campuses, the main campus *(sometimes called the parent institution)* is usually the location of the core, primary, or most comprehensive program. Unless the institution-wide or central administrative office for such institutions is reported to be at a different location, the main campus is also the location of the central administrative office.

BRANCH CAMPUS. A campus of an institution of higher education which is organized on a relatively permanent basis *(i.e., has a relatively permanent administration)*, which offers an organized program or programs of work of at least 2 years *(as opposed to courses)*, and which is located in a community different from that in which its parent institution is located. To be considered in a community different from that of the parent institution, a branch shall be located beyond a reasonable commuting distance from the main campus of the parent institution.

INSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM. A complex of two or more institutions of higher education, each separately organized or independently complete, under the control or supervision of a single administrative body.

OE FORM 2300-2.1, 3/73 REPLACES PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM WHICH ARE OBSOLETE

DEGREES AND OTHER FORMAL AWARDS CONFERRED BETWEEN JULY 1, 1972 AND JUNE 30, 1973

SURVEY COVERAGE

This report is divided into 3 parts.

PART A is concerned with first-professional degrees only.

PART B is concerned with bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees.

PART C is concerned with awards below the bachelor's level *(Associate in Arts degrees and other formal awards).*

Many institutions will appropriately skip one or more of the 3 parts. If a particular part *(A, B or C)* does not apply to you, please indicate that fact and forward that part to us along with those you did complete.

Classification of the major fields of study used in this survey has been presented in the following publication:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics. ***A Taxonomy of Instructional Programs in Higher Education.*** By Robert A. Huff and Marjorie O. Chandler, OE-50064-70. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970. Price: $ .45

NOTE: Listings of data for individual institutions are regularly included in published reports of this survey.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. INCLUSIVE DATES. Report only those degrees *(including awards in Part C)* which were actually conferred between July 1, 1972 and June 30, 1973. Degrees earned but not yet conferred during this time period should be reported in next year's survey.

2. INSTITUTIONAL COVERAGE. A separate report is requested from each branch or member of a system, as well as from each entirely independent institution and each "parent" institution. Please provide the information requested in item 6 on the cover page, which is intended to permit complete identification of the reporting unit. **Do not** include degrees conferred by branches of your institution located in foreign countries.

3. CONSULTATION ON PROBLEMS. If clarification of the definitions and instructions is needed, please consult the survey director, Mrs. Mary Evans Hooper, National Center for Educational Statistics, U. S. Office of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202. Or you may reach Mrs. Hooper by telephone: (202) 962-7301.

4. RETURNING FORMS. Completed report forms should be addressed: Attention: Room 2164-HEGIS, National Center for Educational Statistics, U. S. Office of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202.

5. MAJOR CHANGES. **If the number of degrees you report in any area is significantly larger or smaller than the number you reported last year, it will be most helpful if you will include explanatory notes on the form or on an accompanying sheet of paper.** Please indicate by circling the "line number" in column 3 if degrees were conferred *for the first time* in 1972–73 in a discipline specialty new to your institution.

6. Please verify your entries and check all the addition before returning the form.

7. SEPARATE SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS ARE PROVIDED FOR EACH OF THE 3 PARTS.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	1. INSTITUTION CODE NUMBER

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART A: FIRST-PROFESSIONAL DEGREES CONFERRED IN SELECTED FIELDS

Only the 8 professions listed below should be reported in Part A. Within these professions, report **first-professional** degrees only. A first-professional degree is defined herein as one which meets all three of the following criteria: (1) it signifies completion of the academic requirements to begin practice in the profession; (2) it is based on a program which requires at least 2 years of college work prior to entrance; and (3) a total of at least 6 academic years of college work is required to complete the degree program, including prior required college work plus the length of the professional curriculum itself.

The "Other" category is to be used only in the event that there are first-professional degrees within the 8 professions other than those specifically named in connection with those professions.

For each of the 8 disciplines, degrees other than first-professional are to be reported in Part B.

The TOTAL line (line 14) should show the sums of all entries in columns 4 and 5.

PART A: FIRST-PROFESSIONAL DEGREES CONFERRED IN SELECTED FIELDS *(Requiring at least six years of study)*

IS PART A APPLICABLE TO YOUR INSTITUTION? ☐ YES ☐ NO
(If not applicable, proceed to Parts B and C.)

CODE	DISCIPLINE SPECIALTY *(major field of study)*	LINE NO. *(Circle if new this year)*	NUMBER OF FIRST-PROFESSIONAL DEGREES CONFERRED	
			MEN	WOMEN
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*
1204	Dentistry, D.D.S. or D.M.D. degree	1		
1206	Medicine, M.D. degree	2		
1209-1	Optometry [O.D. degree. Report all other optometry in Part B.]	3		
1210	Osteopathic medicine, D.O. degree	4		
1216-1	Podiatry *(Pod.D. or D.P.)* or podiatric medicine *(D.P.M.)* [Include **chiropody.**]	5		
1218	Veterinary medicine *(D.V.M. degree)*	6		
1401-1	Law, general [LL.B. or J.D. degree. Report all other law in Part B.]	7		
2301-1	Theological professions, general [B.D., M.Div., Rabbi, or other first-professional degree. Report all other theology in Part B.]	8		
9799-	Other, specify	9		
9799		10		
9799		11		
9799		12		
9799		13		
9700	**TOTAL** *(Sum of lines 1 thru 13)*	14		